E

Distr.:
LIMITED

E.ECA/PSD.4/6
22 January 1986

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Fourth session of the Joint Conference
of African Planners, Statisticians
and Demographers

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 3-12 March 1986

LC/NAIROBI

UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, STATISTICS AND POPULATION IN AFRICA, 1964 - 1985

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph	Page
INTRODUCTION	1 - 2	1
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	3 - 6	1 - 4
STATISTICS	7 - 23	5 - 13
POPULATION	24 - 37	14 - 21
CONCLUSION	38	21 - 22

INTRODUCTION

1. This report presents a review of technical co-operation provided to African countries by the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development in the fields of development planning, statistics and population during the period 1984-1985. The report focuses on the substantive aspects of the technical co-operation provided to African countries in these areas during the period. The technical co-operation under review was given in response to the expressed needs and requests of member states for developing their national capabilities in these areas with a view to attaining self-reliance in undertaking their development programmes.

2. The UNDTCD carries out its technical co-operation in these substantive areas through financial contributions made by Governments to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), Funds in Trust from some Governments and the United Nations Regular Programme. Thus DTCD is an executing not a funding agency.

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

I. Overview

3. Through the Development Planning Advisory Branch of its Policy, Programming and Development Planning Division, the Department carries out technical co-operation activities relating to development planning and policies encompassing formulation and implementation of plans for economic and social development at national, sub-national and multinational levels, as well as monitoring, control and evaluation of progress in the implementation of such plans. The work entails development planning, programming and policy execution for various time horizons. Assistance is also provided to Governments in identifying their needs of technical co-operation and in improving the co-ordination of scarce external inputs in the context of UNDP country programmes.

II. Country projects

4. In 1984-1985 the Development Planning Advisory Branch (DPAB) of DTCD executed 17 field projects in 33 African countries, in addition to regional projects, associate experts, short-term consultancies and providing advisory services from Headquarters. These activities have been aimed at assisting the Governments in studying and analyzing the options available to them in their socio-economic development, in developing policies and programmes based on these, in strengthening their planning machinery and in co-ordinating external financial and technical assistance to achieve their goals.

5. Substantively, DPAB's activities in Africa remain concentrated in projects in comprehensive national development planning. Increasingly, however, the need for assistance in more specialized areas of planning are being detected. Thus, DPAB also assists African Governments in regional (subnational) planning, integrated rural development, integration of women into development, investment project formulation and evaluation, short-term macroeconomic forecasting and external assistance planning.

6. In recent years, many African countries have experienced terrible droughts, massive rural emigration and the need to deal with serious and unpredictable changes in the international economy, notably in terms of trade for exports and imports. These conditions mean that technical co-operation in development planning in Africa will have increasingly to be flexible to rapidly changing conditions and needs. In providing technical co-operation DPAB in meeting this challenge by assisting Governments in raising their national capacity for undertaking development planning autonomously (through providing fellowships, in-service training, seminars and workshops) and through providing short-term high-level international consultants to deal with specific problems in development planning, as well as by emphasizing the substantive areas mentioned in paragraph 5, above.

TABLE 1

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROJECTS IN AFRICA IN 1984-1985

Country	Project Number	Field of Activity	Project Budget ($000)	1985 Budg ($000)
Angola	ANG/82/002	Women's Development	191	137
Benin	BEN/77/006	Central Planning	2067	0
Benin	BEN/83/013	Monitoring and Eval.	37	28
Botswana	BOT/79/002	National Planning	230	32
Burkina Faso	BKF/82/010	National Planning	4530	716
Central Africa	CAF/83/006	Community Development	1506	711
Chad	CHT/79/009	Emergency Assistance	2136	16
Chad	CHD/82/002	Reconstruction Planning	861	291
Congo	PRC/79/006	National Planning	408	0
Equatorial Guinea	EQG/84/001	National Planning	835	331
Gambia	GAM/82/005	National Planning	1112	230
Guinea	GUI/79/007	National Planning	471	112
Guinea	GUI/ /006	National Redevelopment Planning	428	70
Guinea-Bissau	GBS/82/002	National Planning	552	291
Lesotho	LES/81/033	National Planning	99	0
Liberia	LIB/71/515	Natural Resource Planning	1026	3
Liberia	LIB/ /003	Self-Help Villages	2007	671
Libya	LIB/82/001	National Planning	4730	1211
Madagascar	MAG/82/001	Institutional Planning	2361	603
Malawi	MLW/79/010	National Planning	232	9
Malawi	MLW/81/032	National Planning	1010	340
Mali	MLI/82/006	National Planning	2235	693
Mauritania	MAU/82/001	National Orthopedic Centre	905	292
Mauritius	MAR/79/006	National Planning	203	62
Niger	NER/82/013	Planning Forecasting	1089	323
Nigeria	NIR/82/007	National/Regional Planning	1656	644

Country	Project Number	Field of Activity	Project Budget ($000)	1985 Budg ($000)
Rwanda	RWA/77/[illegible]	Project Evaluation Development	2122	441
Rwanda	RWA/[illegible]/007	National Planning	2402	371
Senegal	SEN/[illegible]/013	Spatial Planning	923	83
Senegal	SEN/[illegible]/023	National Planning	978	324
Sierra Leone	SIL/79/003	National Planning	1476	0
Sierra Leone	SIL/[illegible]/001	National Planning	405	111
Somalia	SOM/[illegible]/004	National Planning	3757	841
Sudan	SUD/7[illegible]/01[illegible]	National Planning	743	2
Swaziland	SWA/81/001	National Planning	196	10
Tanzania	URT/7[illegible]/002	National Planning	1576	22
Tanzania	URT/7[illegible]/006	Rural Development	1360	0
Tanzania	URT/81/001	Regional Planning	1737	271
Togo	TOG/79/001	Regional Planning	1261	56
Togo	TOG/[illegible]/016	Regional Planning	388	388
Zaire	ZAI/79/004	National Planning	4993	1533
Zambia	ZAM/[illegible]/026	National Planning	693	80
Zimbabwe	ZIM/[illegible]/018	National Planning	529	352
Regional Africa	RAF/81/059	Support to OMVS (Senegal Basin)	2469	57[illegible]
Regional Africa	RAF/82/019	Donors' Roundtable	100	0
Regional Africa	RAF/[illegible]/030	Support to CILSS (Sahel)	267	101

STATISTICS

I. Overview

7. Many national statistical offices in Africa continue to suffer from high turnover of trained statisticians and programmers to financially more lucrative areas. Also, as indicated in previous conferences, most of these offices perennially suffer from inadequate financial resources. Even though it is true that the governments are gradually becoming conscious about the need and usefulness of timely collection, processing, analysis, and publication of statistical data for development planning purposes. As a result, dependence on external resources, multilateral and bilateral, continues to be a regular feature in the process of strengthening the statistical organization, or even in carrying out any large-scale statistical operation in these countries.

8. The Statistical Office of the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (UNSOA) provides substantive support to the technical co-operation projects for which the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) is the executing Agency, on which are funded the Regular Budget of the United Nations. For technical co-operation activities in Africa, the Statistical Office works in close collaboration with the Statistics Division of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

II. Country projects

9. Technical and financial assistance from external resources is helping the countries to strengthen their statistical services and to improve their capability. Such assistance was requested in the specialized fields of national accounts, trade statistics, economic statistics including industrial statistics and price statistics, population and housing statistics, civil registration and vital statistics, household surveys, and computer processing of statistical data.

10. During 1975, as indicated in table 2., 77 statistical projects were in operation in 37 African countries. The projects employed 98 experts in various fields of statistics and data processing. During the period 1974-1975 fellowships with varied durations were awarded to 113 individuals for studying abroad. These fellowships were implemented out of the provision made in the country projects, and they are in addition to the training activities in statistics mentioned later in the present section. There has not been any substantial change in the nature and volume of assistance provided to the countries during the current biennium.

11. As mentioned during the previous conference, there has been a growing tendency in the recent past for some countries to request the services of short-term consultants instead of long-term resident experts. The regional advisers of ECA and whenever feasible, technical advisers and staff of the United Nations Statistical Office undertake short-term consultancy missions in order to provide immediate assistance to the countries.

12. Up to 1986 Angola, Cape Verde, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe as well as the project for establishing a statistical unit in the United Nations Institute for Namibia located in Zambia, were receiving assistance in respect of statistical organization, economic statistics and national accounts. One of the major objectives of these projects is to strengthen the technical capacity of national staff. The purpose was to overcome the general shortage of trained staff and eventually to prepare for the eventual phasing out of external technical assistance. It should be noted that often a project related to statistical organization encompasses the activities pertaining to several branches of statistics such as national accounts, economic statistics, statistical training, demographic and social statistics, household surveys in any of these areas, and data processing.

Table 2. Statistical projects of UNFD in Operation in Africa in 1985

Country	Project Number	Main Field of Activity	Total Budget ($)	1985 Budget ($)
Angola	ANG/70/P01	Population Census	453,270	434,480
	ANG/84/003	Establishment of National Accounts System	532,401	219,177
Benin	BEN/72/P02	Population Census	1,336,035	36,094
	BEN/79/P01	Demographic Sampling	253,375	115,223
	BEN/81/013	Assistance ENSEA	149,871	27,150
Botswana	BOT/70/P01	Population and Housing Census	220,701	14,348
	BOT/83/P01	Strengthening of Civil Regional & Vital Statistics	3,060	27,380
Burundi	BDI/79/P02	Civil Registration	535,057	132,840
Burkina Faso	BVF/83/P02	Population Census	772,000	456,775
Cape Verde	CVI/83/003	Strengthening of Statistics	501,102	157,921
Comoros	COI/77/P01	Population Census	779,070	62,075
	COI/79/020	Central Statistical Office	395,107	3,200
	COI/84/003	Training in Statistics and Development Studies	301,249	110,101
Congo	PFC/82/P01	Population and Housing Census	270,659	40,500
Djibouti	DJI/79/P01	Population Census	1,15[illegible],568	62,304
Egypt	ECY/84/P01	Housing and Population Census	103,110	608,509
Equatorial Guinea	EQG/80/002	Strengthening of Statistical System	385,611	159,042
	EQG/83/P01	Population Census	346,359	120,112
Ethiopia	ETH/81/P02	Population and Housing Census	570,279	80,750
Gambia	GAM/80/P01	Population Census	460,027	75,456
	GAM/85/X03	Subsidized Expert	43,445	213,753

Country	Project Number	Main Fields of Activity	Total Budget ($)	1985 Budget ($)
Ghana	GHA/[illegible]/P01	Population Census	966,670	124,965
	GHA/77/X06	Technical Services Support	1,744,526	5,359
	GHA/83/X02	Technical Support to Central Bureau of Stats.	911,139	425,250
Guinea	GUI/77/P01	Population Census	1,526,571	209,395
	GUI/7[illegible]/X10	National Information Centre	1,[illegible]17,380	145,154
Kenya	KEN/84/X10	Prep. Assistance for Stat. Info. Processing Plan	39,119	17,000
	KEN/79/P04	Civil Registration	716,500	47,503
	KEN/85/P01	Consultancy Support to Civil Registration Activities	79,540	79,540
Lesotho	LES/84/X05	Lesotho MPFCP	139,376	84,715
	LES/[illegible]/P02	Population Census & Post Census Data Analysis	374,140	93,600
Liberia	LIB/[illegible]/P01	Population Census	454,763	93,035
Mauritius	MAU/[illegible]/P01	Population Census	39,72[illegible]	35,000
Malawi	MLW/[illegible]/P01	Labour Survey	14[illegible],050	56,342
	MLW/83/X04	Strengthening National Statistical Office	75,[illegible]14	33,[illegible]39
	MLW/[illegible]/P02	Population Census and Post Census Analysis	546,610	153,300
	MLW/[illegible]/X03	Statistical Development	1,[illegible]5,[illegible]60	330,300
	MLW/83/X01	Asso. Expert In Agr Pos and Ind. Statistics	76,144	20,166
	MLW/[illegible]/X01	Asso. Expert in Stats.	31,561	[illegible],37[illegible]
Mali	MLI/[illegible]/X15	Household Surveys	1,40[illegible],202	514,1[illegible]
Morocco	MOR/[illegible]/P03	Cartography	492,429	23,431
	MOR/[illegible]/P01	MICP	213,300	102,300
	MOR/83/X02	Household Surveys	266,999	4[illegible],257
	MOR/83/X01	MICP - Trust Fund	8[illegible],332	61,421
Mozambique	MOZ/79/P01	Population Census	92[illegible],763	21,216
Namibia	NAM/79/T26	Estab. a Statistical Unit	14[illegible],510	40,400

Country	Project Number	Main Field of Activity	Total Budget ($)	1985 Budget ($)
Nigeria	NIR/[illegible]/P02	Computer Management	300,197	164,570
Niger	NER/80/P02	Civil Registration	220,217	65,391
Regional Africa	RAF/76/017	Stat. Prog. in Africa	135,004	21,655
	RAF/81/X01	Demo. and Social Stats.	144,139	4,520
	RAF/84/001	Statistics	87,023	16,600
Rwanda	RWA/78/P03	Post Census Survey	309,236	7,789
	RWA/85/P03	Follow-up Demo. Survey	92,500	63,600
Senegal	SEN/84/P02	Improvement of Civil Registration System	30,600	9,100
Sierra Leone	SIL/79/P03	Civil Registration	624,507	125,290
	SIL/[illegible]/001	Consolidation of the Central Statistical Organization Ph. III	1,099,170	391,720
	SIL/83/P01	1985 Population Census	732,432	372,183
Seychelles	SEY/84/004	Statistical Training	54,600	15,200
Somalia	SOM/80/P01	Demo. Survey Capability	308,826	14,412
	SOM/80/P02	Population and Housing Census	442,787	202,900
	SOM/80/P03	Civil Registration	105,941	105,903
	SOM/83/X09	Trust Funds	48,222	16,457
	SOM/84/X01	Population Census Activities	74,030	35,369
	SOM/85/X02	Population and Housing Census	702,500	702,500
Sudan	SUD/78/X01	Econ. Policy and Planning	125,409	4,537
	SUD/79/P01	Population and Housing Census	1,494,309	103,512
Swaziland	SWA/76/P03	Civil Registration	246,802	36,869
	SWA/84/P02	Pop. Census and Post Census Data Analysis	170,970	39,040
Togo	TOG/79/P01	Population Census	945,399	122,529
U.R. of Tanzania	URT/79/P05	Civil Registration	402,514	22,402
Zaire	ZAI/76/P01	Population Census	2,470,539	209,603
	ZAI/83/019	Strengthening Statistics	1,610,488	478,469

Country	Project Number	Main Field of Activity	Total Budget ($)	1985 Budget ($)
Zambia	ZAM/78/P02	Population Census	1,277,390	13,235
	ZAM/83/P01	Census Data Processing and Analysis	214,305	32,001
	ZAM/84/P04	Fellowship Training in Population Studies	338,500	53,900
	ZAM/85/002	Expert in National Accts.	35,280	71,971
Zimbabwe	ZIM/80/018	Training	519,904	36,300
	ZIM/81/P02	Population Census	526,155	223,067
	ZIM/82/007	Training Programme in Computing	158,634	32,740
	ZIM/84/025	Household Surveys	224,070	117,500

13. During 1984-1985, 46 demographic and social statistics projects were under implementation in Africa. Of these 31 were related to population and housing census activities, 10 in civil registration and vital statistics and the remaining 4 in demographic surveys. In addition, during the period from January 1985 to date, external assistance was provided to carry out the preparatory activities for population and housing censuses in Burkina Faso, Malawi, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Swaziland. Technical assistance for civil registration was given to Botswana, Burundi, Kenya, Niger, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, and Tanzania. Assistance relating to demographic surveys was provided to Benin, Malawi and Rwanda.

14. Requests for assistance in data processing exclusively directed towards development of data processing capabilities, as well as in conjunction with population census and statistical organization projects, continue to be made as countries realize the benefits available from applying computer technology to processing and compiling statistical data. The emerging trend continued in smaller African countries towards the acquisition of mini and micro computers. During 1984-1985 micro-computer systems were used to process population census data and upgrade national statistical capabilities in Cape Verde, the Comoro Islands, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Malawi, Mauritania, Togo and Zambia. Mini-computer facilities were installed in Djibouti, Ghana and Zaire. Mainframe computer systems were installed in Morocco and Sudan. Computer components were included in statistical and census projects in the Congo, Ghana and Somalia, and assistance has continued in Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Togo and Zimbabwe. New computer installations were requested in Chad, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda and Somalia. In some countries such as Ethiopia, Mauritania, Rwanda, and Togo, the existing mini/micro computer systems have been or are being upgraded. There are currently 34 projects in Africa which include statistical data-processing activities and a total of 16 experts and consultants in the field of data processing attached to these projects.

III. Global activities

15. Global programmes consist of (i) the services provided through interregional advisers, (ii) the Shipping Statistics Project, (iii) the Computer Software Development Project, (iv) the National Household Survey Capability Programme, (v) the On-the-Job Statistical Training Project, and (vi) the training courses for statisticians conducted by the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) under rouble financing.

16. Currently, there are two international advisers, one in computer methods and the other in demographic and social statistics, who are based at Headquarters and provide advisory services at the invitation of countries. During 1984-1985 several African countries received substantive support through them. In addition, along with the regional advisory team of ECA, the Headquarters-based technical advisers provided support to the country projects.

17. The main focus of the shipping statistics project is directed towards assisting developing countries implement a Uniform System for collecting economic statistics on shipping which would evaluate the productivity of ships which carry their external trade commodities, their effective demand for various types of shipping space, the relevant cost of freight charges which they pay as well as other related aspects of their maritime trade. At the same time, the data collected will also help them in the improvement of their port facilities since these are also connected with their maritime trade.

18. Few countries have implemented this system and because of lack of this type of data, the United Nations Statistical Office has had to extract data of external trade of countries carried by ships from their total external trade statistics. The data obtained is not as complete as it would have been if countries produced their own maritime or shipping trade statistics by the Uniform System.

19. The system consists of the collection of information about ships which carry the trade of a country, the movement data of the ships which carry the commodity, and the type and other related information about the commodities which they carry. When these three types of data are linked, they provide tabulations which contain useful information to help governments determine the efficient use of their port facilities, cost of shipping their imports and exports, and effective cost related use of ship space available to them. The project is adaptable to the needs of a country and the United Nations Statistical Office is anxious that countries particularly in Africa consider its implementation. The Statistical Office would be willing to provide technical advice to countries wishing to implement the system.

20. The Software and Support for Population Activities Project, which is entirely supported by UNFPA, provides computer software for editing and tabulating population data and since 1984, with technical support from the Population Branch of DTCD, has begun to provide software and training for demographic analysis and population projections. During 1984 and 1985 the Project provided training for staff members from 12 African countries

in the course of a workshop conducted by ECA in Yaounde, Cameroon, and intensive training for staff from 3 countries at Headquarters and two countries on site. In addition, staff from 6 African countries participated in a two-week workshop conducted in Hungary in 1985 which was supported by the project.

21. The National Household Survey Capability Programme is a major technical co-operation effort in statistics at the global level. Co-sponsored by the United Nations, UNDP and the World Bank and supported by UNFPA, UNICEF and a number of bilateral donors, the programme helps interested developing countries build up the infrastructure and requisite skills to undertake continuing household surveys for obtaining the statistical data they need for their development plans, policies and administration. The regional counterpart of this project in Africa is the African Household Survey Capability Programme. Eleven countries of Africa have started implementing the Programme during the biennium 1982-1983. Several others have joined during 1984-1985.

24. The On-the-Job Statistical Training Programme is a project designed to train young and inexperienced professionals of the national statistical office of one developing country in another developing country suitably chosen. The training is on-the-job in a specialized field related to statistical activities including data processing and programming. The programme is funded under the Regular Programme of DTCD and is interpreted as technical co-operation among developing countries. During 1984-1985 Guinea, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe as well as Namibia benefitted under this programme by sending trainees to Ghana, Cameroon, Colombia, and Zambia respectively. Considerable difficulty is still being experienced in locating suitable host countries willing to accept trainees from other countries.

23. Two statistical training courses are conducted at the Agricultural Institute in Tashkent, USSR. During 1984 - 1985, courses were conducted in economic statistics, and collection and processing of statistical data. Congo, Egypt, Liberia, Nigeria, and Togo sent a total of 14 candidates to the course conducted in 1984, and Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Egypt, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, and Zambia participated in the course of 1984-1985 by sending 16 trainees.

POPULATION

I. Overview

24. The Population Programmes and Projects Branch in the Development Administration Division of DTCD has continued its assistance to African countries in demographic and population training, analysis of demographic data necessary for formulation and implementation of population policies and the integration of population in national development planning. The primary focus in its technical co-operation has been the strengthening of national institutions and capabilities for countries to attain self-reliance in these areas.

II. Country Projects

25. During the period 1984-1985, as shown in Table 3, DTCD executed 83 population projects in 33 countries. The analysis of census data constituted the largest number of projects supported in these countries during the period. The number of resident advisers provided to assist in project implementation decreased from 50 in 1982-1983 to 24 in the 1984-1985 period. The services of a number of short-term consultants were also used. About 42 missions were undertaken by DTCD population and demographic advisers in African countries for project formulating, evaluation or monitoring and basic needs assessment for population assistance sponsored by UNFPA.

III. Intercountry Projects

26. There was substantial increase in the population study awards made to African nationals at UN interregional and Non-UN centres during the period January 1984 to September 1985 as compared to the same period in 1982-1983. About 177 study awards were made to nationals from 36 African countries, 89 were for study at the United Nations interregional centres and 88 at non-UN institutions (see Table 4).

27. The DTCD has continued to collaborate with ECA in providing assistance to the African countries in their population programmes and projects.

Training in Demography and Population

28. The main thrust in 1984-1985 was to establish or strengthen the national demographic and population training and research facilities with a view to increasing the numbers, levels and fields of training of personnel capable of conducting population data collection, analysis and related

studies as well as integration of population factors into socio-economic development planning. The national demographic training and research projects supported by DTCD increased from 12 in 1982-1983 to 21 during the 1984-1985 period with an addition of only two senior resident advisers. There was also significant increase in fellowships for advanced training for nationals of the countries to ensure adequate supply of qualified national personnel to run these institutions. During the period, new demographic training and research projects including fellowships were being implemented in Botswana, the Peoples Republic of Congo, Malawi, Morocco, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Demographic evaluation and analysis, population projections, dissemination and utilization of population data

29. During the period, increasing importance was given by African countries to the analysis of census data, the preparation of population projections and dissemination through national seminars/workshops of the findings for development planning and other uses. DTCD provided assistance for 29 projects in 26 countries. This was a result of the improvement in the capacity of Government to execute their own projects. In this respect, some countries have relied on their own personnel to undertake these tasks with limited advisory services from the United Nations.

30. The results of demographic analysis and population projections have been produced speedily through the use of computer software. A typical case, was in Zambia where the U.N. Data Processing Adviser (DPA) assisted the U.N. Demographer Analyst (D.A.) to test and install on the national computer software programmes for demographic evaluation, estimation of fertility and mortality levels, construction of life tables and computation of population projections.

31. The project also provided on-the-job training to many nationals through their full participation in the census analysis and preparation of analytical reports. These computer programmes facilitated the speedy completion of analysis and preparation of analytical reports as soon as tabulation was completed. It is also significant to note that Zambia may be the first African country and probably the only developing country where these computer software programmes have been adopted on such a large scale and installed on the national computer for use in demographic analysis and population projections. The Advisers have also prepared a Users Manual showing in summary the functions and use of each program.

31. In 1984-1985 ECPD further increased the capacity of African countries to evaluate and analyse demographic data through the use of computer software programmes. In 1984 the UNFPA funded and ECPD executed project "Software and support for Population Data Processing and Analysis in Developing Countries" was expanded to include a post of computer demographic software specialist. The project began preparing demographic analysis software for use on mini and micro-computers and began delivery to developing countries in late 1984.

33. Three packages have been developed which deal with estimating and projecting the basic demographic components: fertility, mortality, stable and model population. These are:

1. Computer Programs for Demographic Analysis- originally written at the US Bureau of the Census (PUCDM-CPDA);

2. Computer Programs for Demographic Estimation- originally written at the US National Academy of Sciences (NAS-CPDE);

3. Mortality Analysis Package - originally written at the UN Population Division (UN-MORTPAK).

TABLE 3. POPULATION PROJECTS OF UNFD IN OPERATION IN AFRICA IN 1978 - 1979

Country	Project Number	Main field of Activity	Budget($) Total	1979
Angola	ANG/77/P01	Population Census (analysis)	*	*
Benin	BEN/79/P01	Demographic Survey (analysis)		*
	BEN/72/P04	Population census (analysis)	*	*
	BEN/83/P02	Population Training and Research Unit	172,315	41,615
Botswana	BOT/76/P01	Population census (analysis)	*	*
	BOT/76/P03	Training programme in demography	290,261	34,778
	BOT/84/P01	Demographic Unit	289,200	52,500
Burkina Faso	BUF/83/P04	Population Census (analysis)	*	*
	BUF/83/P01	Population Unit	431,536	153,750
Burundi	BDI/71/P01	Population census (analysis)	*	*
	BDI/72/P03	Population Studies for Development	691,742	190,429
	BDI/83/X01	Associate expert in demography	86,950	31,647
Cape Verde	CVI/77/P01	Population census (analysis)	*	*
Comoros	COI/77/P01	Population census (analysis)	*	*
Congo	PRC/83/P01	Population Census (fellowship in analysis)	*	*
Egypt	EGY/76/P05	Communication and Education	150,975	14,670
	EGY/81/P16	Strengthening CAPMAS, capability	293,679	104,530
	EGY/84/P01	Population Census (analysis)	*	*
Gambia	GAM/80/P01	Population Census (analysis)	*	*
Guinea	GUI/77/P01	Population Census (analysis)	*	*
Equatorial Guinea	EQG/80/P01	Population Census (analysis)	*	*
Ethiopia	ETH/81/P04	Demographic Training Centre	411,286	161,790
	ETH/85/P01	Population (analysis)	*	*
Côte d'Ivoire	IVC/82/P01	Demographic training	153,613	70,704
	IVC/82/P30	Demographic training at INSEA	222,603	46,103

* See table 2

Country	Project Number	Main field of Activity	Budget Total	1985
Liberia	LIR/72/P01	Population census (analysis)	*	*
Malawi	MLW/74/P01	Population census (analysis)	*	*
	MLW/83/P01	Demographic Training	301,965	142,310
	MLW/84/P02	Population Census (demographic fellowships)	*	*
Mauritania	MAU/72/P02	Population census (analysis)	1,539,992	-
	MAU/80/P03	Demographic Centre	1,455,823	-
Mauritius	MAR/82/P01	Population census (fellowships)	30,000	-
Morocco	MOR/80/P09	National Institute of Applied Statistics and Economics	215,123	92,451
	MOR/80/P05	IEC/FP Services	100,000	50,000
	MOR/80/P10	Centre for Demographic Research	-	-
	MOR/83/P01	Demography fellowships	393,592	145,700
Mozambique	MOZ/83/P07	Population analysis for development planning	446,092	240,854
	MOZ/83/P08	Analysis of internal migration	-	130,300
	MOZ/83/P09	Demographic analysis for women's programme	-	-
Niger	NER/72/P01	Population census (analysis)	1,597,231	-
	NER/83/P03	Population Unit	504,705	222,020
Rwanda	RWA/74/P01	Population census (analysis)	*	*
	RWA/85/P02	National Population Office	259,100	133,300
Sao Tome and Principe	STP/82/P02	Population census (analysis)	141,507	50,341
Senegal	SEN/85/P02	Population distribution and planning	146,950	116,950
	SEN/83/P01	Population unit	279,030	113,720
Somalia	SOM/80/P04	Demographic studies	557,502	146,730
Sudan	SUD/79/P02	Demographic studies	130,861	29,309
	SUD/82/X05	Associate expert in population studies	79,677	32,512

* See table 2

Country	Project Number	Main field of Activity	Budget ($) Total	Budget ($) UNFPA
Swaziland	SWA/74/P03	Demographic training	252,650	101,650
	SWZ/[illegible]/P04	Population census (analysis)	*	*
Togo	TOG/73/P01	Population census (analysis)	*	*
	TOG/80/P01	Population training and research	320,[illegible]	31,293
	TOG/82/X04	Associate expert in demography	102,757	33,975
Sudan	SUD/79/P04	Estab. of Population Studies	517,229	95,545
Uganda	UGA/75/P01	Population research and training	316,610	56,567
United Republic of Tanzania	URT/74/P02	Strengthening of demographic training	[illegible],470	140,100
	URT/79/P04	Population census (analysis)	*	*
Zaire	ZAI/76/P01	Population census (analysis)	*	
	ZAI/7[illegible]/P02	Demography curriculum	472,[illegible]36	46,500
Zambia	ZAM/[illegible]3/P01	Post census data processing and analysis		
	ZAM/[illegible]4/P04	Fellowship Training in Population studies	330,500	53,000
Zimbabwe	ZIM/[illegible]1/P01	Population census (analysis)	*	*
	ZIM/83/P07	Training in Demography	319,000	138,000
Africa	GLO/76/P14	Population Fellowships	1,134,211	109,347
Interregional	GLO/76/P35	Demographic training at Moscow	802,260	106,205
	INT/[illegible]5/P07	Cairo Demographic Centre	6,045,[illegible]03	755,066
	INT/[illegible]0/X03	Associate experts	89,856	-
	INT/80/X04	Associate expert	70,072	-

* See Table 2

34. In 1985 two nationals of Benin came to Headquarters for ten days of training in the use of these packages.

Population policy and development planning

35. The DTCD continued its support for projects in the interrelationship between population and development planning in three major areas.

(a) demographic and socio-economic studies, with emphasis on the relationships between demographic phenomena (fertility, mortality and migration levels and trends) and socio-economic and cultural factors;

(b) the incorporation of demographic factors in development planning; and

(c) the strengthening of national institutions and, especially, the establishment of population units or centres for population policy formulation and development planning.

36. Ten country projects were operational in 1984-1985; one each in Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Mauritania, Niger and Rwanda; two in Senegal, two in Morocco. DTCD provided eight advisers and several short-term consultants to help the Governments implement these projects. Two other country projects --one in Cape Verde and the other in Tunisia-- have been formulated and are expected to become operational early in 1986.

37. In Burundi, DTCD assisted the Government in establishing a Centre of Population Studies for Development Planning. In Mauritania, DTCD has continued to assist in operating the Centre for Demographic and Social Studies which is designed to carry out demographic studies for development planning and population policy formulation. In Rwanda, DTCD assistance strengthened the National Population Office to undertake research and studies and training programmes aimed at providing input for the formulation and implementation of population policies and the integration of demographic factors in development planning; this office is also the technical secretariat of the National Commission of Population, whose function is to assist the Government in taking population changes into account in development planning and in the formulation and evaluation of population policies; a second project is for support to a study on the interaction between population changes and regional and physical planning. In Burkina Faso the project is aimed at establishing a data bank comprising demographic and socio-economic data. Studies on the interaction between population

changes and development factors, and of cultural and traditional aspects of fertility, mortality and migration have been completed. In Morocco, the Centre for Demographic Research focuses on studies on the interaction between population variables and development factors and the formulation of population policy; Maternal Child Health and Family Planning services have been strengthened with DTCD assistance in providing the service of an adviser in population and development. In Botswana, DTCD has assisted in the establishment of a Demographic Unit which will focus on studies on the interaction between population factors and social economic variables for development planning.

CONCLUSION

38. The technical assistance to African countries during the period has shown some progress in improving national capabilities to undertake project activities in the three main substantive fields in spite of current financial constraints. However, the development objectives of the countries have guided the priority areas for technical assistance to countries of the region. Further decline in financial resources especially technical co-operation in the population field calls for careful reassessment of the needs and priorities of respective countries in the region and reprogramming of resources to meet their future requirements.

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF UNITED NATIONS FELLOWSHIPS (NEW AND/OR EXTENDED) TO NATIONALS OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES ON POPULATION ASPECTS 1 JAN. 1984 - 30 SEPT. 1985

Country	At UN Interregional Centres		At Non-UN Centres	Total
	CDC	UN/USSR Programme		
Algeria	1	-	-	1
Angola	-	-	1	-
Benin	-	-	7	7
Botswana	1	-	1	2
Burkina Faso	-	-	5	5
Burundi	-	-	3	3
Congo	-	-	1	1
Egypt	35	-	-	35
Ethiopia	3	-	3	6
Gabon	-	-	1	1
Gambia	-	-	1	1
Ghana	-	3	1	4
Guinea	-	-	3	3
Côte D'Ivoire	-	-	5	5
Lesotho	1	2	-	3
Liberia	1	2	-	3
Madagascar	-	-	5	5
Malawi	1	-	-	1
Mauritius	-	1	1	2
Mauritania	1	-	-	1
Morocco	1	-	5	6
Mozambique	-	-	6	6
Niger	-	-	6	6
Nigeria	1	3	-	4
Sao Tomé & Principe	-	-	4	4
Senegal	1	-	3	4
Sierra Leone	1	-	-	1
Somalia	1	-	-	1
Sudan	9	1	6	16
Tanzania	5	3	9	17
Togo	-	-	2	5
Uganda	4	-	1	5
Zaire	2	-	1	3
Zambia	-	3	1	4
Zimbabwe	-	1	-	1
Grand Total	71	18	88	177